bummary of the Annual Reports of the De-

partments and Bureaus.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE IN-TERIOR.

Secretary Schurz, in his report, devotes considerable space to the subject of timber-lands. Referring to the measures taken by the department for the suppression of timber depreda-

tions upon Government lands, he says: It was to be expected they would meet with stubbarn opposition on the part of the lumbermen, and others directly or indirectly interested in those depredations. Here and there the proceedings of the special agents of the department were complained of as oppressive and otherwise improper, and in every instance careful inquiries into the facts were instituted. Such inquiries resulted almost uniformly in a vindication of the agents employed. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that anything like complete success in suppressing unlawful practices is impossible unless the efforts made by this department for the protection of public property meet with hearty co-operation on the part of the legislative branch of the Govern-ment. Actual experience enables me to say that the want of such co-operation has been, and will always be, an encouragement to depredators to persist in their lawless operations, and

The Secretary expresses his opinion that the disastrous consequences which always follow the destruction of the forests of the country will inevitably come upon us, in a comparative-ly short period of time, considering the rapidity with which the timber growth of this country is being swept away, unless legislation be en-acted to arrest this indiscriminate spoliation. To this end he earnestly renews his recommendation for the passage of a bill already introduced in Congress at his suggestion, which provides that all the timber-bearing lands, chiefly valuable for the timber upon them, shall be withdrawn from sale or other disposi-tion under the existing laws, and be held by the Government with a view to preventing indiscriminate destruction and waste, and to the preservation of young timber and the reproduc-

to defy the authorities.

The Secretary devotes considerable space to the discussion of the Indian problem. He says it was found necessary to remove a number of Indian Agents on account of improper prac-tices or lack of business efficiency, and that great care has been taken in tilling the places with new men. He is free to say, however, that the present condition of Indian affairs is not what it ought to be, and says:

The experience gained in earnest efforts to overcome difficulties and to correct abuses has enabled me to appreciate more clearly the task still to be accomplished. In my last annual re-port I stated frankly, and I have to repeat now, that in pursuing a policy ever so wise and with a machinery ever so efficient, gradual improvement can be effected only by patient, energetic, and well-directed work in detail.

1. An entirely satisfactory state of things can be brought about only under circumstances which are not, and cannot be, under control of the Indian service alone. If recurrence of trouble and disturbance is to be avoided, the appropriations made by Congress for the sup-port of the Indians who are not self-supporting must be liberal enough to be sufficient for that purpose, and they must be made early enough in the year to render the purchase and delivery of new supplies possible before the old sup-plies are exhausted.

2. The Indian service should have at its disposal a sufficient fund, to be used with proper accountability, at discretion in unforeseen emer-

3. The citizens of the Western States and Territories must be made to understand that if the Indians are to cease to be troublesome paupers and vagabonds, are to become orderly and self-supporting, they must have lands fit for agriculture; that on such lands they must be pemitted to reign and establish permanent homes and that such a result cannot be obtained if the white people insist upon taking from them by ferce or trickery every acre of ground that is good for anything.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Facts from the annual report of Mr. Raum, the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and estimates founded thereon, elicit some interesting testimony as to the characterand habits of the American people. The report shows that the total amount of revenue collected during the year was \$111,089,319, a decrease of \$8,367,231 from the receipts of the previous year. The receipts were from the following

\$50,420,503 Tobacco. 41,166,547
Fermented liquors 9,480,789
Banks and bankers 3,529,729
Stamps, penalties, etc. 7,168,689 40,984,529 9,937,052 3,492,031

Total.........\$118,995,184 \$111,089,219
The decline in the receipts from distilled spirits and tobacco, shown in these figures, is owing almost entirely to the attempted legislation in Congress last winter for the reduction of the tax on whisky and tobacco. Pending the result of that agitation the manufacture largely fell off, and the consequence was an actual less to the Government of nearly \$8,-

According to Commissioner Raum's figures. the American people are drinking less whisky and more beer than formerly. There was manufactured in the fiscal year of 1878 about 0,500,000 gallous less whisky than during previous year, and 1,500,000 gallons more beer. The number of gallons of fermented liquors consumed in the United States last year was

317,465,601. Estimating the population at 45,-000,000, a calculation will show that every man, woman and child in the United States drank over seven gallons of beer, etc., last year, if cach got his or her proportion. If one-half of the people drank none, then the other half must

have consumed fifteen gallons per head.

Commissioner Raum estimates that \$506,000,
Oo. if the belly expended for liquor in the
an expenditure which, if applied The number of cigars consumed in this ountry last year were, 1,905,063,743, being an average of over forty-two cigars to every man, woman and child. Assuming that one-fourth of the population—a very large estimate—are amokers, each smoker would have 168 cigars

for the year.

The amount of tobacco, other than eigars and cigarettes, consumed, was 25,312,933 pounds, which is equal to more than half a pound to every inhabitant

THE NAVY.

From the annual report of Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, we learn that during the past fiscal year under the auspices of that department, sixty-three Gov-ernment vessels have been either wholly or partially equipped at the several navy yards, at an expenditure of \$717,010.38, as follows: For labor, \$142,205.21; for material from stock on hand, \$487,675.81; for material purchased during the year, \$97,129.34. Thirty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty tops of coal have been purchased for the use of the navy, costing, including freight, \$28,22.09. Two hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and thirty pounds of Manila hemp have been purchased, costing \$23,857.54. During the year \$644,140 costing \$23,857.54. During the year \$644,140 have been expended for the equipment of vessels, and under appropriation contingent (equipment and recruiting, 1878), \$51,542, leaving a balance on hand of \$13,542.

The number of desertions during the year was 639, and during the previous year 818. Five hundred and twenty-three boys have enlisted during the past year.

listed during the past year. There are remaining in the training ships 440 beys, who are advancing the tone and morale of the service. With the training system on a permanent basis, our ships will soon be manned by native-born seamen. It is the intention of the department to continue the present system of training-ships. An appropriation for the maintenance of navy yards and docks, etc., amounting to \$964,495, and for the Bureau of Ordnance, \$284,886 are asked. THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General Key, in his annual report, places the whole expense of the postal service at \$36,571,990, the amount appropriated for the current year being \$33,256,373. The net revenue for the year from the sale of postage-stamps was \$16,839,116, against \$15,881,936 last year. Amount of stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., sold, \$27,375,598, against \$25,-757,515 in 1877. Expended during the year for mail transportation, \$19,444,179, against \$19,-356,023 the previous year. From the tables showing the operation of the money-order offices it appears that the revenue from this source for the year was \$209,647, against

\$109,148 the previous year. The Postmaster General devotes a considerable portion of his report to the subject of the present and prospective deficiencies in the amounts appropriated by Congress for salaries of Postmasters and for railway transportation. In regard to Postmasters' salaries, he says the deficiencies or prevention of them, so far as salaries and compensation of Postmasters are concerned, are not and cannot be controlled by the department. If the amount appropriated by Congress for the purpose be not equal to the amount of compensation established by law, there must be a deficiency.

After describing the rates of compensation prescribed by law for railway mail service, the Postmaster General says the appropriation made by Congress at its last session was not sufficient to pay for the existing service on rail-roads, and, should no additional appropriation be made for this service, he shall feel it his duty under the law so to curtail the service as to fall within the appropriation, however much he might consider the public interests injured thereby. He is satisfied it would lead justly to much complaint. The mails would be detained at offices of separation hardly ever less than twelve hours, and generally twenty-four hours. Books, papers, and packages passing over great distances or circuitous routes would be detained at more than one such office in very many cases, and there would be delay in an immense number of transactions which are initiated, conducted, and completed by communications through the mails. In his opinion, it would cause a shock to our postal system from which it would not soon recover. The railway companies which have been at the expense of furnishing postal cars might be slow to furnish us such conveniences a second time, and there is no law to compel them to do so.

In relation to the revenues of the service, the report says: "Time and again it has been class does not pay its way through the mails, and Congress has been urged to increase the rates of postage thereon. The question has been considered time and time again by appropriate committees, and discussed in both branches of Congress, and the results have shown that it was not expected that the department should be self-sustaining, but that the deficiencies in its revenues should be met by appropriations from the general treasury. The mount of matter sent through the mails free is very large, adding greatly to our expenditure

and giving us no revenue. "The franking privilege has been restored to members and the chief officers of Congress, so as to allow them to send free almost everything which they were ever allowed to transmit through the mails free, except letters. Tons upon tons of books, documents, seeds, shrubs and the like are placed in our mails free of charge on this score. Now, I most respectfully but earnestly suggest that it would be the better policy to reduce the deficiencies of the revenues of the department by curtailing or abolishing the list of free matter, and by increasing the rates of postage on merchandise, than by appropriating sums inadequate to an efficient, prompt and fast transmission of the

THE ARMY.

Gen. Sherman, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, refers to the reports of the different commanders of the military departments, and invites particular attention to that

Beyond question, it was hunger which drove the Bannocks and Chevennes to war this summer, and similar escapades will occur each year unless these Indians be kept quiet with

It seems idle to expect that the enterprising white race will cease till every acre of this continent is susceptible of cultivation. It is not to be expected that these pasture-fields can be used by the two races without everlasting conflict. The reservations already set apart for the Indians are large enough, and should suffice them to raise all the meat and grain necessary for their subsistence, but meantime they must have food else they will steal and fight. To convert these Indians into a pastoral race is the first step in the upward progress of civilization; that of culture must be the next stage, though slower of realization. But in this direction is the sole hope of rescuing any part of the Lomad Indians from utter annihilation. This end cannot be reached by means of the present peace agents, because persuasion is wasted on an Indian. There must not only be a show of force, but actual force and subjection used. Force will be necessary to compel the nomad to cultivate his own ground.

There is a wide distinction among the tribes, and each tribe must be dealt with according to its nature. Large discretion to supply food must be lodged with the President, or somewhere else. Starvation will each year cause wars, such as occurred this year with the Shoshones and Southern Cheyennes. The army cannot foresee or prevent these wars. All it can do after the Indians break out, plunder, steal, and kill harmless families, is to pursue and capture them in detail after infinite toil, then conduct them back to their reservation, and turn them loose to return to the same game

The General reports that the Indian problem is there are tribes. Measures which would be wise in one instance would be folly in another, and whatever department is charged with it must be armed, not only with force, but large discretion and authority to furnish food

Gen. Sherman doubts the wisdom of selecting and preparing in advance, as recommended by Gen. Hancock, posts and camps in the South against yellow fever. The artillery school at Fortress Monroe is kept to a high standard, and is fast becoming a post graduate course for officers.

The report shows that there are 7,829 enlisted men in the ten regiments of cavalry in the army, 2,630 men in the five regiments of artillery, and 11,205 in the twenty-five regiments of infantry, making a total of 21,664. Besides these there are in the engineer battalion 199; permanent and recruiting parties, music-boys, and recruits in the depots, 1,121; enlisted men detached on general service, 372; ordnance de-partments, 344; West Point detachments, 190; prison guard, 71; Hospital Stewards, 188; Ordnance Sergeants, 114; Commissary Sergeants, 148; and Indian scouts, 340; a total of 3,097, making the whole number of enlisted men in the army 24,761.

COMPTROLLER KNOWS REPORT. The Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report, shows the total number of banks and private bankers in the country to be 6,458, with an aggregate capital of \$675,776,000, and aggregate deposits of \$1,919,954,000. During the past year twenty-eight banks have been organized, with an authorized capital of \$2,775,-000, to which \$1,598,800 in circulation notes have been issued. Fifteen banks failed within this period, having an aggregate capital of \$2,712,500, and forty-one banks, with a total capital of \$5,200,000, voluntarily discontinued business. Total amount of United States taxes collected from the commencement of the system to the present time is as follows: On circulation..... \$39,775.817

Of United States bonds held by the national banks on Nov. 1, 1868, and deposited with the Treasurer as security for their circulating notes, nearly three-fourths bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The amount of this class of bonds has since been gradually reduced until it is now less than one-fourth of all the bonds held, while nearly one-fourth of the whole amount bears interest at the rate of 41/2 and 4 per cent. Only about one-fifth of the entire issues of the latter class of bonds is new held by the national

The Comptroller defends the national-banking system at length, and argues for its continu-

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War McCrary, in his annual report to Congress, recommends the repeal of the posse-comitatus clause of the Army bill. He helds that it operates greatly to the injury of the public service, and cites some instances. He says in New Mexico there have been some mail robberies. He had decided, after looking into the law, that he had the right to use the army in protecting the Government property, and, thinking the United States mails were United States property, he thought he had a right to protect them. But he was sure he did not have a right to pursue the thieves and retake the property, owing to the posse-comfatus clause. The Secretary gives other instances where he

thanks the law has worked to great disadvantage. The Secretary takes no ground on the question of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He argues, however, that the army is much too small for its work, but he does not recommend its increase. The Secretary says that the Indian war, the troubles on the Mexican frontier, and other cases during the past year all coming together, and each requiring attention, was a sore tax on the small and scattered army. The Secretary says that, even in times of peace, it is impossible, without a large army, to concentrate a strong force at any one place without leaving many of the forts, posts, arsenals, etc., without adequate

The Secretary shows that there are now in the United States about 230 military posts, eighteen arsenals and armories, besides about forty storehouses or depots.

He thinks that the morale of the army has improved. He thinks the army has a right to preserve the peace and enforce order in cities and communities, and seems to doubt that the posse-comitatus clause is constitutional. The Secretary stontly maintains the right of the Government to pursue with military force the Mexican raiders over our border.

AGRICULTURE.

Gen. William G. Le Duc, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report, shows that the department during the year has been engaged in examining into the practicability of introducing new products, and has been to some degree successful. The following extracts and condensations show in outline the work of this department for the year, as stated by the Commissioner himself:

Gen. Le Due is an enthusiast on the subject of making the United States independent of foreign nations. He has grouped together, and gives in a table, a list of articles annually imported into this country, amounting in value to many millions of dollars, which he is confident might, and he thinks ought to, be produced at home. Among these articles are enumerated tea, coffee, sugar, Peruvian bark, paper material, rice, barley, hemp, flax-seed, wool, fruits, nuts, etc. The Commissioner advocates the building and repairing of the Mississipp levees at the expense of the General Govern-

The Commissioner states that the wheat crop of the present year has been promising in a high degree during the entire season. A comparison of the crops of the past three seasons is given, as follows, the figures for the present year being preliminary and subject to revision in completing and perfecting the estimates of

Wheat 360,000,000 289,356,500 292,186,600 Rye..... 22,000,000 Oats..... 390,000,600 20,374,800 17,722,100 354,317,5% 320,884,000 Barley: 7... 35,000,000 38,710,590 Potatoes ... 140,000,000 124,827,000

PENSIONS.

Mr. Bentley, the Commissioner of Pensions, in his annual report states that the number of new claims of all classes filed during the year was 67,50%. Of these 18,812 were original invalid claims, being more than double the number of the same class filed in either of the four years from 1871 to 1874: As many as 18,240 were for service in the war of 1812. One in six only were the claims of survivors, the balance ng those of widows.

At the beginning of the year the number of pension agercies was reduced from fifty-eight to eighteen, saving in salaries for the year \$142,000, making an aggregate saving in the bureau for the year of \$482,172. Since the consolidation the pensions have been paid more promptly than before. The pay service has advanced to a high degree of efficiency. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the reduction in the rate of the agents' compensation made in the Appropriation bill for the current year cannot be maintained without injury to the service, and some further allowances should be made for their expenses. On the 30th of June, 1878, there were 223,998 pensioners on the rolls, a reduction of 2,645 during the year. It is expected that the number will increase considerably during the current year on account of the 1812 pensions. The amount paid for pensions during the year was \$26,530,792.10. this amount, \$240,901,36 was retained from the pensioners and paid to claim agents for

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The annual report of Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, is devoted mainly to the two subjects of fortifications and river and harbor improvements. It is shown that, during the fiscal year ending June 30, the sum of \$2,794 .-483 was expended for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and a balance of \$1,608,678, remaining from the previous appropriations, is available for use during the present fiscal year. The act of June 18, 1878, made provision for 215 works and for surveys and examinations at 116 places, appropriating a total of \$8,201,700 in addition to the balance available from previous appropriations. Upon the approval of projects submitted by the various subordinate engineer officers, steps were taken for putting the works at once into execution, and they are is not a single problem, but many; as many, al now being conducted under the contract system, or by means of hired labor and the purchase of material in open market, as appeared to be the most advantageous in any particular instance to the Government,

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. The annual report of J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30 8,6%,173 acres of public lands were disposed of. and 8,041,011 acres were surveyed, in addition to the 721,613,728 acres previously surveyed. The total number of seres of public domain still unsurveyed is something over 1,000,000,000 acres. The disposals were mainly as follows: Homestead entries, 4,418,344 acres; timber-culture entries, 1,870,434 acres; desert-land entries, 310,553 acres; cash entrtes, 877,555 acres; grants to railroads, 606,340 acres; swamp lands patented, 202,936 acres; other grants to States, 214,980 acres. These figures show a great increase in the quantity of land taken up by the class of actual settlers as homesteads and for the purpose of timber culture. The cash receipts amounted to \$2,022,536, being 599,567 more than

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

the receipts for the preceding year.

Mr. Ela, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, in his annual report, states that the consular lees collected at the more-important consulates of the United States in foreign countries foot up \$635,914.11, an excess over salaries paid amounting to \$110,240.26, showing the consular system to be more than self-supporting. On the Spanish indemnity fund \$510,578.70 was paid; \$51,789 for the tribunal of arbitrative at Geneva; \$150,397.35 upon Mexican awards, and \$28,087 to the owners of the land ceded to Great Britain under the Ashburton treaty of 1842. The entire extra expenses allowed all the legations foot up \$50,368.78. During the fiscal year this bureau adjusted diplomatic and other accounts amounting to \$687,351,843.16.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Inspector General of the Army specifically details the condition of the various military posts, and gives the reports of the several commands as an appendix. It appears that the Paymasters have promptly and satisfactorily rendered their accounts; that the military posts are in excellent condition, the discipline good, and the character of the officers without repreach. It is recommended that the enlisted men pay more attention than heretofore to target practice. Altogether, the report shows a gratifying condition of affairs in everything connected with the Inspector General's

A VERY CURIOUS RAILROAD.

annual report, says that all available means Day, also, the Most Novel in Amerhave been employed to ascertain as accurately as possible the domestic production of gold

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

and silver. The gold production during the

last fiscal year he places at \$47,226,107; silver

Dr. Linderman estimates the probable amount

of gold consumed in the arts and manufactures

this year at \$2,500,000, and computes the stock

of gold bullion in the country at \$244,353,390.

The amount of silver coin and bullion exported

during the year above the amount of importa-

tions he fixes at \$8,045,600, and the probable

amount used in the arts and manufactures at \$3,-

000,000. He says this will leave a net balance of

\$88,090,557 as the stock of silver coin and

bullion in the country June 30, 1878, a total of

both gold and silver of \$332,443,947, which is

an increase during the year of \$89,588,080. He

believes that \$26,000,000 was added to that

BUREAU OF PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

The annual report of the Bureau of Engrav-

ing and Printing of the Treasury Department

shows that the aggregate expenses of operating

the bureau during the year were \$538,861.°3.

ended June 30, 1878, was \$1,040,451,380.

total expenses of conducting the division.

THE APPOINTMENT OFFICE.

Postoffice shows that during the past year there

have been 2,784 postoffices established and

871 discontinued, making an increase in the

total number of 1,913. The total number of

offices in operation June 30, 1878, was 39,258.

Of these, 1,570 were filled by Presidential ap-

pointment, and 37,688 Postmasters hold ap

pointments from the Postmaster General. The

number of appointments made on resignations

and expiration of commissions was 5,117.

There were 748 removals of Postmasters, and

THE REVENUE MARINE BUREAU.

Bureau of the Treasury Department shows that

of the vessels wrecked or in distress, with an

aggregate of 926 persons on board, 192 have

been assisted by revenue cutters. The estimated

value of the property saved is about \$1,700,000.

and 142 persons were actually rescued from

death by drowning. The expenses of the revenue-marine service for the year ended June 30,

1878, were \$843,001. The number of vessels in the service is thirty-seven.

FACETIOUS FLASHES.

"FIRST class, toe the mark!" said the teacher

And a lady in satin and lace?"

The difference is readily seen— For one of them faces the powder—

Then shouted each infantile creature,

On garden wall we hear the waul

Of knightly cat by night;
To him the hymn he hums to hear
And darkness is delight,

But ah, that herd will not be heard

When our big gun's begun
To blaze its blows, and throw its throes—
Those yellers will be dun.

Don't run on an errand, little boy-

you might injure it with the nails in

And white is the tangled heather, And soon will the pedagogue snowballed be, Which is no bald assertion either.

man to his pet as she glided across the

lake in Central Park .- Hackensack Re-

called "Putton Airs," probably.-Pitto-

meant smoked tongues .- Philadelphia

THERE are two comforts in owning

a saw-horse. You can either borrow

your neighbor's saw or loan him the

YPSILANTI, Mich., is one of the few of

the immortal american towns that can't

poke fun at the Afghanistan war names.

A PARIS reporter describing a duel

says: "The witnesses placed the two ad-

long articles about wax-producing trees.

more whacks than any other variety .-

Woman's dress may be superior to

man's, but we don't want no garments

around us that you have to stand up in

to get your hand in the pocket-and

then not find what you are looking for.

A COMPLIMENT for Quackboss: Quack

-" So you prefer my medicines to those

of Dr. Pillsbury?" Mrs. Mulligan-

"Och, indade docthor, dear, ye're a deal

betther than the other ould humbug."

claimed a Philadelphia g

"O FOR a thousand tongues," ex-

burg Telegraph.

Chronicle-Herald.

-Oil City Derrick.

tight as a brick.

Boston Transcript.

- Keokuk Constitution.

-Harvard Lampoon.

town Herald.

"AWAY, false swan," said the Irish-

written a book on music. It will be road in this shape:

your boots. - Danielson Sentinel.

THE winter is here! he, ba! he, he!

Now tell me the difference between A soldier where the battle roars louder

And the other powders the face !"

The annual report of the Revenue Marine

THE PATENT OFFICE.

amount up to October 1.

production, \$46,726,314; total, \$93,952,421.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, in his

Honesdale, Va , Letter to N. Y. Sun. From Honesdale to Carbondale is twen- of August, 1829." ty miles. From Carbondale to Honesdale is sixteen miles. This curious bit of information naturally puzzles the inquiring traveler who has occasion to take the Delaware and Hudson cars at this recently, Dr. Bemis, president of the place to make the trip between the two towns for the first time. Another thing puzzles him still more. The car he en- ing the prevalence of the scourge, and of ters is elaborately furnished, but is less than half the size of an ordinary railroad standing side by side with the most car. It moves out from the covered de- brutal and pusillanimous conduct that pot a few yards and stops The traveler man is capable of. He said: looks out and sees the narrow track leading directly up the side of a hill at this having a great deal of property, and

In the labor and expense account less than onefifth the amount appropriated was expended, leaving \$652,856.17 in the treasury unexpended at the close of the last fiscal year. The num-ber of impressions by plate printing was 20,-244,490, against 18,980,327 during the preceding year. The number of sheets of customs and internal revenue stamps and of United States securities delivered in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, was 9,820,059. The number of sheets of the same class of work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was 12,518,339. The value of notes, bonds and miscellaneous securities turned out during the year ended June 30, 1877, was \$708,414,645. The value of the same class of work during the fiscal year hour. There is no visible motive power. replied the boy. "You don't know how The report of the operations of the Patent Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, shows no abatement of the inventive spirit the engine house, and extends over tions." of the American people. The number of original applications for patents was 19,657, and 14,100 new patents were granted. There were also 627 reissues and 722 patents granted for lesigns. Twenty-seven hundred and thirtyseven caveats were filed during the year. The receipts of the office amounted to \$734,888, and the total expenditures were \$665.906. Of the amount expended, however, \$50,000 was for the restoration of 18,563 models injured by the fire of last year, and, omitting this item, the excess of receipts over expenses appears to have been \$118,982. The number of trade-marks registered was 1,505, as against only 938 for the preceding year, and the receipts from this source and from the registration of 492 labels amounted to \$42,762, a sum eight times greater than the The report of the Appointment Office of the

One of the planes is half a mile in

length. When the head of the eighth is reached, the traveler is 2,000 feet above the sea, on the summit of the Moosic Mountain. From the car window the Catskill Mountains, at least a hundred miles distant, may be distinctly seen on a clear day. The ride from this point on to Carbondale is over an uninterrupted declining grade. The road curves abruptly around projecting hills, clings to the side of rocky ledges, and spans deep chasms by airy but substantial trestles. On this ride down the mountain the trains frequently run a mile a minute. The runner, with his hand on the brake, controls the train. He can send it along at the speed of the wind, or bring it to a standstill at his will. There is no smoke, no cinders, no dust. At one point the cars approach near to the city of Carbondale. A stranger making the trip would think he was about to enter the city, although it lies in the valley hundreds of feet below. But suddenly the car dashes around a sharp curve and thunders in another direction along the face of the mountain, and the city disappears from view. About two miles from the Carbondale terminus of the road the traveler will see a track running parallel with the one he is on, a rod or two away, but several feet below him. "This is a rival road," is the universal first thought. It is only a few moments, however, before he finds his car on that same track. This is the "Shepherd's obstacles on the mountain sides, the en-An Englishman named Putton has gineers were compelled to lay out the

form the picture. A short distance break down like children. They acted further on, and the road is among the like children and died like children, but mines where the first anthracite from | without the beautiful faith of children. the upper coal region was taken out in And I saw brave girls go from house to 1815. The ride from Honesdale to Car- house till the stroke came upon them, versaries at an equal distance from each bondale is made on what is known as the | and then saw them die without repining. WHAT is the difference between a cer- "light track" of the Delaware and Hud. From my experience in Grenada, I have tain Roman emperor and a drunken man? son Canal Company's gravity railroad. learned that 'As thy days, so shall thy One's Titus and emperor, the other's The road was built to transport coal strength be." exclusively. This section carried the IF all men were to bring their mis- or unloaded cars to the mines. The refortunes together in one place, most of turn trip is made on the "loaded track." them would be glad to take their own This track carries the loaded cars from home again father than make an ex- the mines. The loaded track is operated not have picked him out for a millionthe same as the other. It climbs the aire. He passed through the market Some of our exchanges are printing mountain out of Carbondale by seven with his thumbs inserted in the armholes planes, and descends into Honesdale by of his vest, and when he reached a fruit But, strangely enough, they omit to mention the birch, which has produced four planes and a "ten-mile level." The light track is twenty miles long; the loaded one sixteen. That is why it is "twenty miles from Honesdale to Car-

low entirely different routes. It has been but two years since the company put passenger cars on the road, and you may send me around a basket although it has been in operation since of the best peaches you have. 1829. The passeuger traffic has rapidly increased. A train leaves Honesdale in the fruiter. "The season's over." the morning and one in the afternoon. The latter runs in connection with the customer, with a surprised look. "The express tsain on the Eeie, which leaves whole country voting for hard, honest New York at 9 o'clock, A. M. The nov- money, and I can't purchase a few strawelty of a ride over this gravity road berries or peaches! In the language of If the two mosquitoes in the ark had daily brings parties of tourists during the immortal Shakespeare, whither are become impertinent and bloodthirsty, the excursion season. It was recently and lit on Noah's nose fifteen times a enjoyed by President Jewett, General minute, the probabilities are that about Manager Harris, and General Passenger to a meat stall, and was trying to "jew the second night out he would have Agent Abbott of the Erie railway. Ar- down" ten cents on a calf's liver .- Norjumped out of bed, lit the gas, got a rangements will be mede to bring it into ristown Herald. towel and frescoed the ceiling with their prominence next season as an excursion

gore. P. S.-We wish he had .- Norris- route connected with the Erie. This gravity road was the first rail- the laugh doesn't go all the way round.

road begun in the United States, and on it was run the first locomotive that ever The First Begun in America and To- turned a driving wheel in America. This engine was run by Major Horatio Allen, now living at Orange, N. J., on the 9th

Incidents of the Fever Scourge.

At the annual session of the public health association in Richmond, Va., commission, related several incidents of which he was personally cognizant durinstances of heroism and self-devotion,

One instance I will relate: A father being afflicted with the yellow fever, on his dying bed sent for his three sons, all of whom lived within a mile or two of him, to come and receive his dying blessing, and allow him to divide his property among them. They let him die The top of the hill is about an eighth alone without going to receive his blessof a mile away. There is no locomotive ing, but no doubt have arranged the anywhere to be seen. A wire like a property matter long before this. In the telegraph wire passing through iron same village, where there was a mortalrings suspended from posts, extends to ity of nearly thirty per cent. of the the top of the hill along one side of the whole population, in the midst of the track. A brakeman stands on the front most terrible part of the epidemic, a platform of the car and slips a big iron pale-faced boy, about 19 years of age, hook into a sling attached to the car. come walking into the village, and prof-Then a coal-begrimmed workman seizes fered his services in aid of the sick hold of the end of the wire and gives it | The doctor asked him what he could do?

two or three savage jerks. Instantly "Anything, if you will first tell me the car starts, and is soon rushing up bow." "Did you ever see a case of yelthe hill at the rate of twenty miles an low fever," asked the doctor. "Never," A stationary engine at the top of the to nurse yellow fever," continued the hill does the work. An endless wire doctor. Said the boy: "If you will cable runs round an immense drum in tell me how, I could follow your direc-

pulleys between the rails to the bottom | The doctor pondered a moment, and of the plane, as these hills are called. It then said: "You are already exposed is to this cable the cars are attached. anyhow; I will keep you here and put The wire gives the engineer the signal you to work, and when you are stricken when all is ready at the foot. The en- down I will watch you." The doctor in gines are reversible, like a locomotive. describing this incident to me said he When the car reaches the top or head never witnessed such tender nursing, of the plane there is a momentary slack such faithful watching. The boy conin the speed. Then the brakeman, or tinued his work of love, and was the runner, detaches the hook by a dexter- means of saving several lives. Finally ous movement that experience alone can his turn came. When the doctor first perfect, and the car continues on its visited him he found him with his arms way, the track now running in descend- folded across his chest, and he was at ing grade. Before the extreme summit that moment giving utterance to such a of the mountain is reached eight of these prayer as the doctor declared he never planes must be descended. The system before heard. Upon questioning him, of this novel railroad may be described the doctor learned that he was the only better by the following diagram of a son of a widowed mother. He had felt impelled by a sense of duty to come and offer his services in the care of the sick. in the village. The doctor watched over him carefully, and ultimately the fever left him, and he recovered. He was sent back home after the epidemic was over. I did not ever learn his name. It ought to be given to the public. Those men who are trying to ride into office by reason of their talk about yellow fever, having ran no personal risk, and afforded help to the sufferers, should stand shamefaced before such an act of heroism. This noble boy's name may be obtained by writing to Dr. Daniel, near

Jackson, Miss.

The Rev. W. C. McCracken, of Grenada, Miss., detailed in St. Mark's church, New York, some of his experiences during the epidemic. The fever lay upon the little town for 75 long days. Of the 40 or 50 persons present in his church on the Sabbath when the yellow fever first broke out, 30 are now dead. He added: "I well remember the first funerals in my parish. Three sisters and their mother were stricken down. I could not get a female to attend them. At last I asked a man who had had a bad character, but who had been converted, to go and wait at the bedside of the sickest of these women. He did so. She died, and at her funeral were only that man, the undertaker and mys lf. Soon another sister died, and at her funeral were only the undertaker and I. The third sister was buried without a service. At 9 o'clock one evening I talked with her. I thought that she would recover. Early the next morning while riding in from a suburb, I passed an undertaker's wagon containing a coffin. When I arrived in town I learned that the coffin was her's. The third who died in my church was a beautiful Crook." To get around insurmountable girl. I loved her for her Christian character. Her mother had been stricken down. We did not dare to let her know of her daughter's death. We had to put the body in a coffin up stairs, and carry it down a rear stairway outside of the building. I was troubled to know where to hold the service. At last I told the undertaker to set the coffin on the sidewalk. As I began to read the ser-This part of the road overlooks a gorge vice, several persons who were passing of savage grandeur. Cars are stopped to stopped, and baring their heads, reverpermit tourists to view this weird scene, ently knelt. Tears filled my eyes. I Rocky walls, a thundering river and wa- did not see the book I held. I looked terfall, and a dense hemlock forest, the through the book and the ceffin lid, at tops of the highest trees of which being the girl herself. None who knelt about one hundred feet below the spectator, that coffin now survive. I saw men

Couldn't Find What He Wanted.

He was a singular-looking customer. and in a crowd of a thousand you would stand, he surprised the owner by observing, "You may measure me five quarts of your choicest strawberries." "Haven't any strawberries," replied bondale and sixteen miles from Carbonthe attendant. "Been out of season dale to Honesdale." The two tracks fol- four months."

> "Hum," mused the man. "No straw. berries. Well, I ll leave you my address "No peaches in the market," explained

> "No peaches either?" said the strange we drifting?"

Five minutes later he had drifted up

A PRACTICAL joke is poor fun, because